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A NEW TREATY.

using Denmark's Peace as Result of  
Edward's Visit.

April 11—The  
Spouse of the  
of the Mall at that  
is suited to the  
beginning of  
a new trend between  
British Denmark and Russia  
the conventions with Den-  
mark by the late Emperor  
Frederick III. It is understood  
the present arrangement will ensure the  
of Denmark in the event of  
Anglo-Russian conflict, or at least  
the Great Belt (a wide channel  
the Baltic separating the Island  
Zealand and Sjælland, and the Sound  
between Zealand and Sjælland). It is believed neutral in event of

TAFT AT PEORIA.

Secretary of War Speaks of Philippines  
Before Kickapoo Club.

April 11—Secretary of War  
was the principal speaker at the  
meeting of the Kickapoo club tonight  
on the conditions in the  
and the future of the Philippines.  
Other speakers were Con-  
sul Hon. John E. Webb  
of the "American Party," and  
of the "Republican Party."

Latter Day Saints.

April 11—The greater  
the annual session of the  
the organized Church of  
Latter Day Saints  
to the discussion of a  
to reform the rule to  
the families of missionaries.  
The discussion was general  
and was carried out by bishops, mis-  
sionaries, elders and delegates.

out of the first quorum of  
the resolution that children under  
the age of 10 should not be baptized  
into the church.

Pope to Ogle With Democrats.

April 11—Delegates to  
the United States convention began to  
to the indications are that the  
convention will adjourn without tak-  
ing any important action, and reassem-  
bled with or after, the democratic con-  
vention.

Forger Arrested.

Peterson, Minn., April 11—George  
F. Frank Sheldon, was ar-  
rested here at the request of  
authorities of York county, Neb., on  
charges of forgery.

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Local Weather.

The local weather conditions for the  
24 hours ended at 7 p. m. Monday as  
reported by Prof. J. H. Coenradt, gov-  
ernment observer, follow:

7 a. m. .... 57 Highest ... 58

8 a. m. .... 57 Lowest ... 56

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# THEY FELL INTO A TRAP HEARST MEN OUTWITTED

Voted Yes on Proposition to Adjourn Before Committee on Resolutions Had Time to Report.

## THEN THEY BLAMED J. M. GRAY

One of the Hearst Men Unconsciously Paved the Way—Will Name County Ticket July 30.

Major R. J. Williams, a strong Hearst supporter unconsciously paved the way for the trick and the fact that he had started the thing deceived the Hearst supporters in the Democratic convention, and enabled the anti-Hearst men to work a turn which shut out all mention of Hearst resolutions. Then poor Jim Gray got the blame for all of it.

**Greasing the Way.** As the delegates were leaving the court room for the noon recess, J. T. Whitley called out that he wanted all of the members of the committee on resolutions to meet at room 16 in the Powers building at 1 o'clock sharp. Then Thomas Drew stood up and called that all members of the committee to name state delegates should meet at his office at 1 o'clock. But Wilson Bering had his eye on that and said, "No, no, Tom, you want to meet in there," and he nodded his head toward one of the jury rooms on the west side of the court house. It was necessary to have a committee ready to quick work when the time came, while the committee on resolutions was far away unconscious of what was being done in the court house.

### Fought His Way Out.

After the convention had adjourned J. M. Gray literally fought (mouth fights) his way out of the court house. Again and again delegates who wanted Hearst above all things, abused Gray for the outcome of the convention. When he protested that he did not make the motion, that the chairman had put the question, that the convention had approved it, they retorted by saying that it was his chairman and that he was responsible for the man in the chair.

Then the delegates who had voted themselves out of the convention were so mad about it that they must have some one of whom they could vent their spite for their own blunder and some of whom swore that the action which they had themselves approved, would cost Jim Gray more votes than he could spare and one man especially began to tell how they would all plumb against Gray.

### The Routine.

T. F. Drew, chairman of the central committee, called the convention to order and after Arthur Wilson, secretary of the committee, had read the call, said that the central committee had selected Wilson Bering for chairman. There was no objection to that and Mr. Bering took the gavel. T. C. Gray of Marion, was on motion of Dr. Anderson, made temporary secretary.

T. F. Drew moved that there be a roll call of the precincts and that if there were no contests the delegates be seated. He declared the delegates to the convention. The call did not reveal any contests.

J. M. Gray made a motion and put the question that the temporary organization be made permanent and that carried.

On motion of R. E. Gray, A. F. Wilson was chosen assistant secretary.

Chairman Bering suggested that there be a roll call of the precincts for a vote on the legislative candidates. The vote resulted as follows:

Gray 88, Nickey 17, and Fahay 18.

Then Major Williams offered a motion that J. M. Gray be authorized to name the delegates to the senatorial convention. I. A. Buckingham demanded the motion, and after the delegation was instructed to vote as a unit, Major Williams no concern for it was their plan to fix the thing by adopting an amendment resolution which would tip up the state delegation for the New York congressman. The report submitted by Drew was adopted without a dissenting voice.

**All Good Fellows.** There was more wait after that report and I. A. Buckingham started the cry of "Gray." Finally the chairman said, "Come up here Gray and talk a few moments." For about five minutes Gray hastened the proceedings by telling the delegates what a bully fellow he was and how grateful he was for the nomination.

**The Major Starts It.**

Then Major R. J. Williams unconsciously did the very thing that helped along the plans of the anti-Hearst men. He offered a motion that the selection of candidates for county offices be postponed to a later day.

He did not have time to get into his seat when I. A. Buckingham was talking to the chancery and suggested that the day for selecting the candidates for county offices should be fixed for July 30, and that the same delegates should meet at the same place for that purpose. He closed by saying "and that this convention do now adjourn until July 30."

**They Were Asleep.**

Chairman Bering repeated the motion and put it. On the motion that he was adopted there was not a dissenting voice, but the next instant when Chairman Bering struck the deal with his gavel and said, "This convention is now adjourned" and walked out of the room the majority of the delegates were simply dumbfounded. Buckingham's motion had been clearly and fairly stated and the chair had repeated it, but the Hearst men had been caught napping. A moment later a babel of voices arose. J. M. Gray got up on the bench and shouted for that democratic gubernatorial nomination to be made permanent and the committee to seven was tabled.

For a moment there seemed likely to be a squabble over the motion of Drew until James Whitley spoke in explanation to the Hearst men, saying that if they did not approve the report of the committee they could vote against it.

Robert J. Hunt moved that a committee of five be named on resolutions and that all resolutions be referred to that committee. Carried.

The committee named by the chair were to select delegates. T. F. Drew, Arthur Hartley, E. S. Anderson, H. L. Ferguson, Anton Spaeth.

On resolutions, J. T. Whitley, R. I. Hunt, G. B. Spitzer, A. O. Bolen and Dan Myers.

The convention then adjourned until 10:30 p. m., James Whitley calling to every Hearst man to be on hand promptly at that moment and the request was greeted with loud cheers.

**Afternoon Session.**

The delegates re-assembled promptly at 1:30 and after a few moments of delay the state and congressional conventions made a motion to adjourn without a dissenting voice.

The state delegates are J. M. Gray, H. L. Ferguson, T. F. Drew, T. B. Hamilton, J. T. Whitley, Arthur Hartley, E. S. Anderson, R. E. Gray, A. O. Bolen, G. B. Spitzer, I. A. Buckingham and J. P. Faris.

To the congressional convention: R. L. Hunt, Sam Kaylor, J. C. Weeks, A. Wilson, E. J. Roberts, Arthur Wilson, H. L. Jimison, Harry McNamara, George Gordon, Henry D. McDermott, C. M. Myers and Elmer Van Gundy.

All of that sounded like good policy, but that is where the Hearst men fell down. They should have fought every step of the road and taken everything that was in sight.

**It Is Easy to See Now.**

In conventions it is customary, when a delegate suggests that there be a committee on resolutions, that the committee be named as chairman of that committee. Robert J. Hunt suggested that there be a committee of five on resolutions. Chairman Bering amazed every one in the house who knew nothing of the scheme by naming James T. Whitley, the most pronounced Hearst man in the convention, as chairman of the committee suggested by Mr. Hunt, and giving the latter the second place. Let us see what it was all as plain as day and shows

the adjournment to July 30, that the same delegates return and name the candidates and that the convention do now adjourn until July 30. That carried unanimously.

## BY TELEPHONE

Elwin Democrats Adopt Novel Plan of Holding a Convention to Name Delegates.

### KEPT HOME BY THE RAIN

They Get Together by Telephone and Transact Business.

The first political convention ever held by telephone was that in Wheatland township Friday evening. Preachers have talked to their congregations in this way and the phones have been used for various purposes but as far as known a political convention was never held in this novel way.

The rain of Friday made it impossible for the democrats to get through the muddy roads to their meeting place. Tom Smith, the chairman, called up Sam Kaylor and suggested to him that there would be no one at the pulpit and proposed that they hold the convention by telephone. Nearly all the farmers in that section of the country have phones and arrangements were made with the central office to connect up all the delegates. Each man when called was told what was going to be done and then the proceedings began. Tom Smith was elected chairman of the meeting and Sam Kaylor was made

Another Pointer.

As the delegates were leaving the court room for the noon recess, J. T. Whitley called out that he wanted all of the members of the committee on resolutions to meet at room 16 in the Powers building at 1 o'clock sharp.

Then Thomas Drew stood up and called that all members of the committee to name state delegates should meet at his office at 1 o'clock. But Wilson Bering had his eye on that and said, "No, no, Tom, you want to meet in there," and he nodded his head toward one of the jury rooms on the west side of the court house. It was necessary to have a committee ready to expedite business instead of seeking to delay it. That was all as smooth as could be and nicely greased the way for the unsuspecting Hearst men to get a fall, and they did fall hard.

The chairman was impatient because the committee named to suggest delegates to the state and congressional conventions and the committee on resolutions were not ready to work. He turned about it and called again and again for the committee. Then he discovered the absence of the assistant secretary. That meant more delay but he finally concluded to proceed without him and again demanded that the committees bring in their reports. In a few moments T. F. Drew, in a moment of forgetfulness, the chairman called him "Tom," snarled in and said his committee was ready to report. He read the list of delegates to the state and congressional conventions. The fact that the majority of them were anti-Hearst men and that they were instructed to vote on all questions as a unit, gave the Hearst men no concern for it was their plan to fix the thing by adopting an amendment resolution which would tip up the state delegation for the New York congressman. The report submitted by Drew was adopted without a dissenting voice.

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## The Race Question

Two Instances in Which Negro Women Were the Victims of Southern White Men's Fury

The Chicago Tribune of Sunday last contained an article written by a staff correspondent who had gone to St. Charles, Arkansas, to get the details of the trouble which led to the killing of thirteen negroes near that city a few weeks ago. After telling of that affair he discussed the negro question in general as it appears to a northern man visiting in the south and closed as follows:

"A 'Jim Crow' law has recently been put into force in Arkansas which applies even to street cars so that, while there is no division in the street car, the negroes are compelled to occupy the rear seats, while the whites sit in front. The passage of this law was bitterly opposed by most of the street car companies on selfish grounds, but it was supported, and its passage practically forced by the almost unanimous voice of the better class of white people throughout the state.

Here is an incident which will serve to illustrate why the law was demanded.

In a Pine Bluff street car one afternoon a young white boy of 19 was sitting, talking to his sweetheart. The car was comfortably filled and the young people were sitting as close together as was possible. A colored woman was seated in front of the boy. The boy told the girl what was going to be done and then the proceedings began. Tom Smith was elected chairman of the meeting and Sam Kaylor was made

Before any effort could be made to stop him, the white youth sprang to his feet, drew a revolver and shot the colored woman.

"It was awful," said a substantial citizen. "It was one of the most shocking things I ever heard of. And yet the deliberate gross insolence of that colored woman was but one of a hundred similar instances. White women were crowded off the sidewalk by negroes. They were jostled, jammed, and crowded by both negro men and women. Since that shot was fired there has been no repetition of the offense."

The above recalls to the mind of a Decatur man an incident related to him during one of his visits in the south. The story came from a store keeper, formerly a resident of Illinois and not native to the south. The store in which he was the manager was owned by an incorporated company. His story was to this effect. "One day when I was out of the store for a few moments a young negro woman called and asked for a few sheets of colored tissue paper. The clerk was a young man who had just come from Illinois. He waited on the negro woman as she would be waited on in the north. In the store at the time was a stockholder in the company but he was a stranger to the clerk. The customer haggled about the price she was asked to pay and finally the stockholder, a fire-eater and negro-hater, right broke in and said 'You black b---- I suppose that you have bought and sold paper all your life and know

and perfectly white hair, which still stood below her knees when she was standing. The visitor, who on more than one occasion had been at our shop to buy switches, had learned of the enormous value of white hair. To cheer up her friends she mentioned what she had heard, and added that she believed her hair was of great value.

"The old woman was deeply interested at once. She wrote to us telling of the length of her hair, and of the price she had been told it would bring. As it happened at the time we had two orders for real white hair, and had searched in vain for the proper length and quality.

**Carmen of the Wabash Demanding a Contract With Company But Not Looking for Trouble.**

**WILL HOLD ANOTHER MEETING**

**And Hope That the Company Will Adjust the Scale.**

**THE TRAGEDIES OF THE TRADE.**

**One Case Which Brought Tears to the Eyes of Even the Hardened Dealer.**

**PERSONALS.**

**Frank Trainer and Ed Brambley of Blue Mound were in the city Saturday to attend the democratic county convention.**

**P. B. Marthaler and Ezra Seppe of Cisco were in the city Saturday and left for Larimore, N. D., where they told me why she was willing to sacrifice it.**

**Police Painters.**

The police were called to Fairview park Saturday evening in the Kelly wagon. Three bums were loafing around near the park and they were taken up and put in jail.</p



## DECATUR HERALD.

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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress.  
DAVID S. SHELLABARGER.  
State's Attorney.  
WILLIAM E. REDMON.  
Circuit Clerk.  
JOHN ALLEN.  
Surveyor.  
GEORGE V. LORING.  
Coroner.  
T. C. BUXTON.

Parker is said to be a creation of David B. Hill. Think of it, and Hill a bachelor, too.

Bryan is having more fun or more trouble than he has ever had in his political career. No one can possibly determine whether it is fun or trouble until the source is over.

Grover Cleveland has heretofore been given credit with honesty of purpose, but the country will begin to doubt the correctness of this estimate unless he names one of those "true democratic principles" he is talking out.

The republican county central committee should be organized with the view of adopting such primary election rules as will reduce the power of moothing and buying to the minimum. This can be done if republicans set out to do it.

According to the reports published in the evening paper the labor people must have had all the old democratic pikes, poles, battleaxes, sandbags, pops and dynamite when they were considering the question of selecting a candidate for senator for the republicans of the district.

The Japanese soldiers never swear. Our surviving civil war soldiers will accept this with some degree of suspicion in face of the fact that the Japanese army has moved nearly 300 miles through mud and slush with its artillery and wagon trains, making an average of but six miles a day.

The eulogies passed upon the late Senator Hanna in the United States Senate Thursday were, without reference to the party affiliations of the speakers, the highest compliments mortal men could bestow upon a deceased colleague. Truly Marcus A. Hanna was a great man.

Gen. Miles some years ago started the country by inaugurating a scheme to carry dispatches between New York and Chicago on bicycles when the highways on parts of the route were covered with mud and water more than a foot deep. It failed, of course. There are indications that he is disposed to try for the presidency on the water route on foot.

The report that it had been decided that Elihu Root is to preside as temporary chairman of the national republican convention and Joseph G. Cannon as permanent chairman will be highly satisfactory to republicans everywhere. Mr. Root having served as secretary of war is entirely familiar with the policies of the Roosevelt and McKinley administration during the past four years and what he may say about them to the convention will have great weight. Mr. Cannon on the other hand is familiar with the policies of the republicans in congress and the policies of the democrats as well and can tell the country how the land lays in a way that will be accepted by the country. The selections are good. So say we all.

## BRYAN'S HARMONY.

The following is Bryan's contribution to democratic harmony in the Commoner:

"Mr. Hill has made himself the champion of Mr. Parker in New York, and it not likely that he would do this without having an understanding with Mr. Parker as to his own position with the administration. It can be safely taken for granted that, in case of Judge Parker's nomination and election, Mr. Hill would be the controlling figure in the administration, and that would mean that those who attempted to reach the White House would have to walk through peanut shells knee deep. Mr. Hill stands for everything bad that Mr. Cleveland stands for, and lacks the brutal frankness that has given Mr. Cleveland most of his popularity. But Mr. Hill's support, dangerous as it is, is not so detrimental to Judge Parker as the corporate support which is gradually gathering about him. The fact that Mr. Parker is an enigma ought to remove him from consideration, and the situation is made still worse by the blight of Mr. Hill's record. If Mr. Parker is nominated it must not be as a harmony candidate—it must be with the knowledge that he represents the same element, the same influence and the same methods which, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, led the democratic party through the valley of the shadow of death."

## SOME FACTS.

The evening paper in reporting the

meeting of the republican congressional committee shows a continuation of its disposition to resort to misrepresentation with the view of agitating those who opposed Warner for governor at the primaries in Macon county.

It first asserts that Warner is a candidate for congress and that the congressional convention was fixed at Clinton and that the time was fixed after the state convention in the interest of Warner. The state convention is to be held May 12. The Coles county republican convention will not be held until May 10, which made it impossible to hold the congressional convention before the state convention. Every member of the committee voted for the date fixed for the holding of the congressional convention and it is understood that no other date was suggested. As to fixing the place for the convention Mr. Roby in the committee suggested Decatur as the most central and convenient place to hold it, but he had not a single supporter in the committee. The members of the committee who are Hamlin supporters including Mr. Hamlin's own member from Shelby favored Champaign and at no time favored Decatur. The supporters of Warner for governor preferred to locate the convention in a county that had no congressional candidate and united on Clinton.

Mr. Warner is not a candidate for congress in any sense, all his friends understand this. It suited the purpose of the Hamlin people to assume he was a candidate during the campaign here. Until the evening paper again took up the cry it was supposed all the use had been made of that that was necessary. This reiteration begins to assume the form of persecution. In view of the services Warner has rendered this city and county is not such brutality carrying the matter a little too far.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The meeting of the congressional committee in this city Friday resulted in a unanimous vote of the committee to fix the time for holding the congressional convention May 18 which will be after the state convention. This will show how little there was in the recent attack on F. C. Roby for not calling the committee together earlier.

The fact were that the Coles county convention could not be held before May 3 and since then the date fixed for that convention is May 10th which rendered it impossible to hold the congressional convention before the state convention the date for which is May 13. Another obstacle in the way was the fact that neither Champaign nor Piatt counties selected delegates to the congressional convention at their county conventions and authorized no one to select such delegates. These counties will yet have to hold conventions to select such delegates unless the county central committees select them.

The committee voted to hold the convention after the state convention.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each 300 votes cast for the republican candidate for congress at the election in 1902. No fractions are considered. The counties will upon this basis have representation as follows:

Champaign	18
Coles	12
De Witt	8
Douglas	7
Macon	16
Moultrie	4
Piatt	7
Shelby	8
Total	77
Necessary to choose	40

One of the chief questions before the committee will be the selection of one of the two plans. In a contest for the nomination under present conditions, it might make some difference with some of the candidates as to which of the plans is adopted. By the congressional basis method Champaign would have one delegate less than by the other plan while De Witt, Macon and Moultrie would each gain one delegate. The representation of the other counties would be the same. In one case 89 would nominate and in the other it would require 40 to nominate.

The next matter, which in some quarters is regarded important, is the question whether the congressional convention shall be held before or after the state convention. There are those who believe that some promises have been made the fulfillment of which can be forced if the congressional convention is held before the state convention and they wish the congressional convention to be so held. There are those who believe that if such promises were made they will not be carried out and naturally they are inclined to desire an ante-state convention congressional convention to select such delegates unless the county central committees select them.

The committee will be the election of two republicans and one democrat and every element of contest and possible difference between candidates it at once eliminated. Mr. Gray heretofore has

always had a colleague in the running and did not want it this time. But as soon as he had cleared the way so as to make the nomination equivalent to election there at once came up a desire in certain quarters to give the snap to some one else but Jim won out big in the hottest fight of his life and will be the next minority representative from this district without spending uselessly a lot of money and much valuable time. He will continue to do what he has always done, the best he can for our home interests and at the same time will no doubt stand as the opposition leader of the house in which capacity from a party point of view he will not be dangerous because the republicans will control the house and will have several leaders who will be able to take care of him and his political maneuvers.

THE PASSING OF HEARST.

"Let the d—d horses go. Kansas no good. We better stick to journalism. Close up everything at once. Get to work on newspaper."

W. R. HEARST."

The foregoing is a telegram by W. R. Hearst to A. M. Lawrence, his political manager in Indiana. It is taken to mean that he has, as the result of his efforts to get the Indiana delegation which was absolute and unqualified failure, withdrawn from the presidential race. He had made a long and stubborn fight in that state and failed to get a single delegate. He had previously failed in New York and the result in Indiana, both regarded as close states and essential to democratic success, were too much for rash young man. Should this prove to be the proper interpretation of the telegram over his signature he displayed good sense. It is evident on every hand that the democratic leaders are not disposed to permit his nomination. The party has just been through two campaigns with another rash young man on the free silver delusion and they are not disposed to try a campaign on the delusion of socialism and anarchy. Mr. Bryan could not command the vote of the party on free silver and Mr. Hearst as a candidate on the socialistic and anarchistic views he represents would drive more than half the democrats of the country to the woods or into the support of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan's theory that as the democratic candidate for president all democrats would have to support him and he would be elected by the addition of the free silver republicans proved on two trials a delusion. Mr. Hearst is out on the same fool's errand. His notion is that as a candidate all democrats must vote for him and his socialistic and anarchistic tendencies would command, in addition to the democratic vote, a million or more votes not now allied with the democratic party. This is a foolish delusion.

The day has gone by when either

democrat or republican put party

fealty above everything. There are

times when the best interests of

place of meeting and fix the representation of each county to that convention. The counties composing the district, prior to the last apportionment, had a rule fixing the representation of the counties in the congressional convention on the basis of the vote cast for congressman at the next preceding election. The object of this rule was to reduce the representation of any county that failed to cast its republican vote for the congressional candidate. It was a good rule and had the effect of preventing counties, so disposed, from fixing the congressional candidate. The counties in the present district that operated under that rule are Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt and Douglas. The counties now in the district which have not operated under that rule are Macon, Moultrie, Coles and Shelby. These counties have been subject to the rule providing that the representation should be based upon the vote cast for president at the next preceding election.

Under the congressional basis the apportionment of delegates was one delegate for every 300 votes or major fraction thereof while on the presidential basis the appointment of delegates is one delegate for every 400 votes cast for president and one for each major fraction thereof. For the purpose of comparison the delegates from each county to the congressional convention under each of the two plans would be as follows:

McKinley Congressional vote 1900 Del. votes 1902 Del.
Champaign 660 17 4807 16
Coles 4706 12 3870 12
DeWitt . 2694 7 2488 8
Douglas 2733 7 2137 7
Macon 6081 15 4866 16
Moultrie 1728 4 1417 5
Piatt 2648 7 2194 7
Shelby 3365 8 2482 8
Total 77 79
Necessary to choose 89 40

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democrat or republican put party

fealty above everything. There are

times when the best interests of

party lies in the defeat of a candidate. The democratic party is in a bad state of disorganization now but if Bryan had been elected upon the issues he represented there would be no democratic party today. If a man like Hearst should succeed the party would be ruined in the end as a result. The party leaders are right in turning down Mr. Hearst. The lesson to be learned by these events are as good for republicans as democrats to remember. Briefly the lesson is that nominees must become such in a proper way to command the respect and support of the voters. Men are no longer driven to vote for anything or any man by party ties alone. Republicans can only be counted on to vote for a nomination when he stands for the party and the principles it advocates and when a republican candidate takes on a side issue not endorsed by the party as a whole that candidate will lose more than he gains by his side issue whether represented by the candidate himself or expressed in a platform. The same fortunately has come true as to great masses of democratic voters. Voters more than ever stand for party principles more than men and they are not disposed to swallow side issues simply for success at the polls. They prefer defeat to the adulteration of party principles.

## GRAY THE WINNER.

Hon. J. M. Gray has won again. The fight made on him which has just ended in his triumph was perhaps the best planned and most intense of any he has yet experienced. There is nothing against Gray from a democratic standpoint except that a faction in the party wants to turn him down and put in one of its fellows. Gray has been useful in the house. He has always been industrious and has advanced during his incumbency to the point of leadership on the democratic side and has been of material benefit to Decatur interests. This however, did not count with those who wanted to turn him down, any more than the services of Col. Warner to Macon county counted for him with those who wanted to turn him down and who succeeded by resort to devious ways in accomplishing that object. Under the minority representation plan the opposition will elect one of the numbers of the lower house in any event. Gray's experience makes him worth more to whatever is of interest to the people of Macon county than any new man can possibly be, therefore, if a democrat is certain to be among the representatives of this district the republicans of this county will not regret that he has succeeded. Some time ago Mr. Gray arranged with the leaders of his party in the other counties in the district that the democrats would put up but one candidate for the lower house. This was a prudent thing to do because the chances for electing two men are too remote to make the necessary fight and incur the necessary expense to attempt it. And again where two republicans and two democrats are running and only three can be elected the contest resolves itself into a contest between the two democrats as to which of the two shall be successful. This is generally bad business and conducive to bad feeling. When four men are running even between the two republicans there grows up a suspicious feeling that one will cut the other. Under the arrangement made by Mr. Gray the whole matter is simplified and the result will be the election of two republicans and one democrat and every element of contest and possible difference between candidates it at once eliminated. Mr. Gray heretofore has

always had a colleague in the running and did not want it this time. But as soon as he had cleared the way so as to

make the nomination equivalent to election there at once came up a desire in certain quarters to give the snap to some one else but Jim won out big in the hottest fight of his life and will be the next minority representative from this district without spending uselessly a lot of money and much valuable time. He will continue to do what he has always done, the best he can for our home interests and at the same time will no doubt stand as the opposition leader of the house in which capacity from a party point of view he will not be dangerous because the republicans will control the house and will have several leaders who will be able to take care of him and his political maneuvers.

## THE SERVANT GIRL.

The servant girl problem seems to be a never ending or ever present theme for housewives of the club order. At a recent meeting of the Chicago Woman's Club the members wrestled with the subject in great earnestness and the net result was the following outlining of the best method for dealing with servants:

"Pay the experts by the hour.

"Let them share in the family life.

"Clearly define their duties. Don't order superiors after the hired girl has knocked off for the day.

"Give her the best labor-saving inventions.

"Cut out the talk about social superiority and recognize Mary Ann as a human being belonging to the same sisterhood.

"Teach ignorant mistresses that a price doesn't go with the women who sell their time for specific duties."

These rules might have been added one other which, if applied in the proper womanly spirit, would be worth more than any one of the others. Get the foolish notion out of your head that because a woman labors in the kitchen for you to hire she is a servant. She is no more a servant in the sense it is used to designate social inferiority, than if she labored for wages in a factory or as a typewriter in an office, or as a drummer for a whole sale house. She is no more a servant than the man who works for hire whether he takes care of the family horses, the furnace, or works in a factory, or labors on the streets. The word servant has no legitimate place in American society, because the employee of today may become

I FREE!  
have not tried  
demonstrate to  
LEMAN  
go Specialist,  
and Catarhal  
coming visit to

K HOTEL  
26, 1904  
PATMENT,  
medicines used.

# J. M. GRAY WINS BIG VICTORY IN PRIMARIES

Carries City and County Over Opposition of Fahay and Nickey by Overwhelming Majority.

## HEARST ENDORSEMENT IN DOUBT

Theo Nelson Claims He Will Be Endorsed but Opposition Disputes It.

J. M. Gray carried Macon county, 114 majority and at the convention he will have more delegates than he needs for the democratic nomination for state representative and the primaries were held in the precincts of the county Friday. The fight was on Gray and section 114, who is the right to instruct for him.

Gray's followers say that Hearst and Nickey are out and that he has but 33 delegates instructed for him out of 114 and that the others are all still against Hearst. On the other hand, Theodore Nelson of Chicago and J. H. Baker of Sullivan who were king after Hearst's interests, claim that they will carry the convention and will have 90 delegates at least if they get over 100 for Hearst. They claim that many of the Gray delegates are for Hearst.

There was a lot of trouble in the 114th district. The Gray people claim that the primary was adjourned and nothing being done while the Nickeyites claim that the delegates were not instructed for Hearst.

By Victor C. Keck.

Mr. Gray had a fight on his hands. He was a candidate in the city and Mr. Nickey was also a candidate and a fighter in the country. It was a toss up that the forces of these two would combine to beat Gray in the convention. There is now a fight of nothing of the kind. There are 114 delegates in the convention and only 88 of these are instructed for him while only 62 are needed to nominate him. They got 18 in the city and 32 in the country. This delegation will have only 31 delegates against the 88 for Gray. In the 114th there was a dispute but giving the four delegates from that precinct to Nickey he cannot do anything.

Eighteenth Storm.

There was trouble in the eighteenth district. T. F. Drew was looking after Gray's interests. The other side had a list of delegates they wanted to name. These were presented and Drew offered as a substitute the Gray delegates. Then there was a quarrel which lasted half an hour. It is claimed by the Gray men that the meeting adjourned without naming delegates or a chairman. The other side claim that there was no adjournment and that the precinct went for Nickey by a vote of 25 to 22 and that the delegates are Major William W. Wills, Joe Tait and H. Abbott. When this delegation comes to the convention it will be contested. It is possible that it will be seated just to keep peace but it cannot make any difference either way for Gray. The delegates of the eighteenth district are a bit tired. It was one of the liveliest primaries held there in a long time.

The Figures.

The figures show that Gray's majority is a big one and that he carries all but six precincts in the city and all but four in the country.

The number of delegates each of the counties will have in the different precincts are as follows.

	Gray	Nickey
1st	5	
2nd	3	
3rd	2	
4th	2	
5th	2	
6th	2	
7th	3	
8th	3	
9th	5	
10th	2	
11th	6	
12th	2	
13th	6	
14th	5	
15th	4	
16th	4	
17th	3	
18th	18	
Total	42	
1st in the eighteenth are disputed and are probably for Nickey.		
County.		
The delegates in the country were distributed as follows:		

J. M. DODD, County Clerk, Ill., April 7, 1904.

RRIED.  
Hathaway.  
and Mrs. Jennie E. married Wednesday in their home in the ceremony was performed by O. W. Smith. The groom is a minister.

berries.  
that the custom of the roots of straw, and the stems from the pasture, and prevent the formation that was formed in the culture is the origin of the

Food.

committee of the British society investigated the "food" stuff which rice meal, and was of \$20.00 a ton and most of the ground-up grain, and not worth

the Blood.  
to all anesthetic persons as to be taken temporarily cases it is necessary taking iron for a few months to five

to three parts of oil, add water to a shallow dish, cover it and let it harden.

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the Blood.

22 lbs. Granulated Sugar  
**\$1.00** with order

5,000 yards Unbleached Muslin,  
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ c kind..... **34c**

7c Apron Gingham,  
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ c yard

# The Great Closing Out Sale

Will Continue Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Goods must move out. Carpenters will soon be at work tearing down and building up. Work will be pushed with lightning speed. The Arcade Department Store will be one of the finest in the state. Time will show. At present it is important to force goods out. Sacrifices—great sacrifices—will be made to insure quick selling. Groceries, Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Millinery. All must go.

Best Coal Oil,  
per gal., 10c

Yellow Caw-  
ford Peaches,  
25c California  
Fruit, 2 cans for **35c**

Kirk's Cabinet  
Soap,  
Twelve bars  
for ..... **25c**

# CLOTHING SHOES

## Big Slaughter in Boys' and Children's Suits

Boys' Suits for knock-about and school wear—are cheap at \$1.40.

Must go at ..... **69c**

Boys' Cheviot Suits, all wool, splendid material, a bargain at \$2.50 will be closed out at ..... **1.48**

Boys' Three Piece Suit Knee Pants, assorted lot, sold from \$3.50 to \$5.00 Your choice ..... **1.98**

Children's \$5.00 Sailor Norfolk Suits, all sizes—dark and light colors, spring styles, bought to sell for \$5 Will go at ..... **2.95**

## Wonderful Bargains in Men's Pants.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS TO CLOSE OUT—GET IN LINE AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

Men's Working Pants, regular \$1.00—kind, strong and durable ..... **50c**

Men's All Wool Pants, assorted lot, sold up to \$2.00 a pair ..... **95c**

English Black Clay Worsted Pants, well tailored and trimmed, \$4 to \$6 kind, pushed out at ..... **2.25**

Men's Fancy Worsted Pants, new spring goods, union made, \$4.50 \$5 and \$6 values ..... **2.75**

## Entire Stock of MEN'S SUITS Divided Into Bargain Lots

LOT 1—Assorted Style Suits, various materials, well made and Tailored, sold regularly up to \$8 ..... **2.85**

LOT 2—Men's black worsteds, fancy worsteds, cashmere suits sold ..... **5.95**

Closing out price ..... **2.40**

LOT 3—Choice of 125 Men's Suits, formerly sold at \$10, all wool goods, assorted styles, latest makes ..... **1.98**

LOT 4—Men's black worsteds, fancy worsteds, cashmere suits sold ..... **2.40**

Closing out price ..... **1.48**

LOT 5—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 6—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

Men's genuine box and velour calf, vici kid and patent leather shoes, on new nobby lasts; every pair guaranteed for wear ten styles to select from—big bargain in this lot—sold for \$3.00

..... **1.98**

We will sell during this sale our entire stock of Selz's "Royal Blue" \$3.50 Shoes and J. P. Hartway's celebrated \$3.50 shoes at \$2.48 pair. New lasts and five styles to select from, any leather

..... **2.40**

LOT 7—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 8—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 9—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 10—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

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Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 45—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 46—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 47—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 48—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 49—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 50—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 51—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

Choice ..... **10.95**

LOT 52—The celebrated Moore & Beers' Rochester makes, all hand tailored goods, equal to any custom made goods, sold from \$20 to \$25

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

THE DECATUR SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD.

## A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN

MAX ATLASS Has Built Up at Decatur What is  
Perhaps the Largest Private Business of the kind  
in Central Illinois. X X X X X X X X X



Max Atlass.

The business in Decatur, I. probably as an individual is managed by an individual in that line of business and that is the egg business conducted by firms. There are great corporations in many states that engage in a larger business but all of the interests are small as compared with the business that he has in the market for his part from home is the point that he has built up to that extent without attention here at all.

**Value of Small Things.**  
Business which illustrates the value of small things in when the volume of the business is large. A dozen of eggs is small matter and as a rule for such a close margin no one knows something of the business and considers there is no opportunity in that. Mr. Atlass began business in a small way as a junk dealer and then associated with his son-in-law, Mr. Cohen now of Henry K. After several years he entered the poultry business. Continuing and moving to his present home. The business gradually increased and has actually reached large proportions.

## Covers Big Territory.

In addition to his poultry house Mr. Atlass has a house at Vandalia and at Alton. There he maintains a small scale just such an interest as he has in Decatur. He has an agent who is located around over southern Illinois and he is made to Decatur more than one transfer by the express. These agents often go to the greater part of the country in which they are located. They gather eggs and eggs at one place and then ship them to Decatur. There is no telling the exact amount of the poultry and poultry products output in the county annually but it is a sum if the entire county production is to be used to determine the volume of business now handled by Mr. Atlass. The volume of eggs that he is now handling illustrates the wisdom of the saying in many places. The utility roads are in such condition that it is practically impossible for the hucksters to get about and the ones that come to Decatur direct from farmers are little more than enough for local consumption. While that is true Mr. Atlass is receiving eggs at the rate of two hundred or more a day but they are all pre-empted having been gathered in small lots but at Decatur the aggregation is considerable portions of these eggs come from Union City, just north of Cairo.

**Eggs By the Millions.**  
Last spring Mr. Atlass packed for twenty-four car loads of eggs. Of these were his own trade and many other cars were loaded to stop houses if he can get them in time before the present season closes. He got at least twenty to thirty cars for storage. His receipts the last week at Decatur were about the car loads. At the present market prices twenty car loads of eggs will be worth nearly \$40,000. Think of taking up 15 cents eggs until that big bill is reached. That will be for the working person alone and will not include eggs that he handles at other times during the year for immediate consumption. All of the eggs that are

sent to storage are repacked and examined for flaws in the shells and for marks of foreign substance that endanger the quality of the egg during the months that it will be in the cold storage house.

**Big Shipper.**  
Only the railroad men appreciate an extensive freight producer. Mr. Atlass is, but his establishment is one of the places always visited by the agents of the fast freight lines when they come to Decatur for the great bulk of the stuff that he ships. In fact, he did not year, he sent from two to four car loads of dressed poultry per week to the New York markets. The value of a car of dressed poultry will range from \$2500 to \$3000.

During a busy season at his establishment when one watches the fowls of all kinds coming from the dressing room by the hundreds the wonder is where he got them all and where will he market so many.

## Big Junk Dealer.

When Mr. Atlass first engaged in business in Decatur thirteen years ago it was as a junk dealer, and while he is still in that business on a large scale it is a small item compared with either one of two other branches of his business. The volume of the poultry business far outstrips the iron and junk, and so does the business that he does in handling hides. The people of Decatur see the junk business only as the work of the rag and iron picked but that end of it is so small that if it was the full extent there would not be enough to keep a boy busy. It is the country doctor, in the course of a season will have a car load of scrap iron together, he gets the bulk of that class of goods. It is shipped to Decatur, unbroken and assorted—cast iron, cast steel, malleable iron and wrought iron, all thrown into separate piles and afterwards shipped separately.

**As An Employer.**  
Always there are two or three men working in the iron yard and when a rush is on sometimes as many as a dozen or more men are employed there to retire and enjoy the fruits of his success.

## Schnitzler.

Miss Lucy Rafter, who was a famous concert singer some years ago, was a cousin of Mr. Rafter.

## JUST BETWEEN THE LADIES.

## Japan Orders New Warships.

Glasgow, April 9—The announcement was made today that Japan has placed contracts with Clyde ship builders for the construction of two battleships, each to exceed in length gun power and armor, any warships that have yet been built. Unless the war between Japan and Russia is greatly prolonged, the vessels cannot be delivered before the termination of hostilities.

## Russians Short of Provisions.

London, April 9—The Times correspondent at Tokio wire that Japanese reports suggest that the scarcity of provisions and forage was probably the chief reason for the Russian retreat across the Yalu. The Russians apparently stripped the country of everything edible. There are reasons for thinking that the Russian losses at Ching Ju on March 28 were heavier than reported.

## Czar Issues Another Edict.

St. Petersburg, April 9—An edict of the czar is published today in which his majesty directs that the staffs of the Baltic fleet be brought to their full strength, also directs the immediate mobilization of naval reserves.

**Jap Prisoners at Irkutsk.**  
London, April 9—A dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, states that ninety-five Japanese prisoners have arrived there, bound for Tomsk where they will remain until the close of the war.

## Russia to Use Automobiles.

St. Petersburg, April 9—The government has ordered a large number of armored automobiles for use in Manchuria, where the placing of rails for transportation purposes is impossible.

## PROPOSED AT SIX

Child Liked Her Stepfather's Brother and Remained Loyal to Him.

New York, April 9—Jeanette Wilhelmina Francesca Schnitzler fell in love at her mother's second wedding, and the first wedding of her own, could be great fun. So she proposed to her new father's brother, Claude Howard Rafter. Jeanette was only six but she knew how to "pop the question."

Now Jeanette Wilhelmina, Francesca and Claude Howard Rafter will be married in St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, as a result of Jeanette's proposal 12 years ago.

## NEW CURE FOR INSANITY.

Moving Pictures Used at Dunning With Good Results.

Chicago, April 9—Moving pictures as a cure for insane patients were tried last evening at the Dunning asylum. Dr. Podolski, superintendent of the Cook county institution, declared after the test the effect produced was beneficial.

The seemingly realistic manner in which figures appeared and disappeared

was on the opinion he demurred to such a piecemeal demurrer was overruled as practicable as had been the decision of the city attorney. Then it was his turn to smile.

The hearing before the master commenced and Latham went into the fight as though he expected to get for the city a big slice of the Rothfuss estate.

The heirs in whose interest this suit had been commenced were anxious that the division should be made so that they could get their money. Latham was in no hurry. Speed was no object to him in this suit. He contested the case because of technicalities. When every point and cause of aggravating disputes were made about his conduct in a suit wherein he could gain practically nothing he said that he would see that all of the time he wanted everything just because he announced that if the decision was not to his liking he would appeal the case and fight it all the way to the supreme court.

That meant that the estate was certain to be tied up for three or four years and there could be no division until the court of the last resort had passed upon the merits of the proceedings. There were overtures to the city attorney and at last a sort of compromise was made. All of the adult heirs who would have received a portion of whatever sum the city was adjudged to pay a second time waived their claims against the city. Still that the minor heirs might be protected it was necessary to appoint a commission to appraise the property and fix its value at the time that the law was taken for that purpose, and to determine what Mrs. Rothfuss would have received if the money had been paid to her instead of to her husband. There was a prospect that these commissioners might fix the figure higher than it was fixed at the time that the transaction was actually made and if they did there was nothing for the city to do but to pay but that was a chance that had to be taken. They agreed however that the price then fixed, \$130, was fair valuation and that was satisfactory all around. As all of the adults had waived their claims against the city, instead of paying the full sum of \$130 the city had to pay the sum that sum which under the law would go to the minor heirs. That was \$31.97.

Thus it happens that the city warrant for that sum was on the recommendation of the city attorney, drawn by whom it will be paid to the estate for the heirs to whom it belongs.

## Illustrates the Growth.

When Mr. Atlass began business in Decatur he did not need a great deal of space for all of his goods, and the growth of his business is well illustrated in that respect. From a little room probably 20x10 feet the business has grown until now he has for several years occupied a building 70x30 feet two stories and a basement. That building has been outgrown and there is now under construction a duplicate of that structure. In addition he will have the little old building which he first occupied and he will need it all. For a year or two he has been greatly hampered by the lack of space in which to transact his business. Now that he will have more adequate facilities the volume of business that he will handle will no doubt be greater than ever.

Truly it may be said that Max Atlass is one of the most successful business men not only in Decatur but in this section of the state. The credit is due to his own efforts for he gives his time to the details of his business. He is a very busy man at least six days a week and sometimes a part of seven, because Saturday is the day of heavy receipts and much of the work is done in the evening. He is compelled to leave it. If it was possible to stand until Monday with the house crowded and no space to work, there would be trouble and consequent loss. The business that he has established would be in many instances the work of a life time but he is still a comparatively young man and if he is so inclined will at any age when many men are still hustling, be able to retire and enjoy the fruits of his success.

## STATE BANKS.

## Last Statement Shows an Increase in Business.

Springfield, April 9—The auditor of public accounts today issued a statement of the condition of state banks in Illinois March 22, as compared with December 30, last, when the last statement was made. It shows an increase in resources of \$25,968,768; in loans and discounts \$6,197,103; in surplus funds \$637,150. In savings deposits \$7,038,023.

## Sent to Jail in Default of Big Check.

Chicago, April 9—Charged with having figured in the recent postoffice robbery in Superior, Wis., where thieves secured plunder to the amount of \$15,000 and under suspicion of having been a participant in the big postoffice robbery in Chicago a few years ago, Edward Fay was arrested here this evening. Fay was arraigned before United States Commissioner Poote and sent to jail in default of bonds of \$20,000.

## Curtains

Two and one-half yard Swiss Muslin Curtains with ruffle to match, worth a third more than we ask, per pair ..... \$1.25

Better ones at \$1.75, \$2.25 and ..... \$2.75

Two and half yard Swiss Stripe Curtains, ruffle to match, should sell at 75c, Wednesday, ..... \$80c

100 pairs of handsome Nottingham Curtains, extra wide and full 34 yards long, in point d'esprit, 12-inch border, medallion corners, and ..... \$6.50

Scotch Striped Madras in fast colors, 46 inches wide, at yard ..... \$1.50

Heavy new plush cord rope portieres, extra heavy tassels at each ..... \$4.95

## Nottingham Curtains, 34 yards long, two-thread cable net, antique pattern, per pair ..... \$80c

Fine long cloth gown square yoke of alternate rows of tucks and ..... \$1.00

point d'esprit lace insertion, neck and sleeves finished with lace to match ..... \$1.00

Muslin skirt, deep lawn flounce, with two insertions and trimming of fancy lace ..... \$1.00

Fine long cloth, muslin edging, open yoke of hemstitched tucks, and embroidery insertion with embroidery ribbon beading ..... \$1.25

Cambric, hemstitched tucked yoke, and valencien lace insertion and edge ..... 48c

Fine long cloth gown square yoke of alternate rows of tucks and ..... 58c

point d'esprit lace insertion, neck and sleeves finished with lace to match ..... \$1.00

Muslin skirt, deep lawn flounce, with two insertions and trimming of fancy lace ..... \$1.00

Cambric, hemstitched bias tucks and Hamburg insertions, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched tucks and ..... 75c

point d'esprit lace insertion, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched tucks and ..... 80c

Cambric, hemstitched bias tucks and Hamburg insertions, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched tucks and ..... 80c

Cambric, hemstitched bias tucks and Hamburg insertions, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched tucks and ..... 80c

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## TOURCE REFORMS

will be a terrific battleground between Yates and Hamlin. Wabash is pivotal in deciding how a congressional district shall vote in caucus. Adams is important for the same reason. The fight there is very warm.

## POLITICS IN COLES.

The Warner Men Win And Fix Date of Convention.

The Snugglers, who control the Republic county central committee, gave the Hamlin gubernatorial boom a new jolt, as far as the Coles county delegation is concerned by selecting the date for the county convention four days after the day which the state republican convention will take place.

The Coles county republican convention will be held at Charleston May 16. The state convention will be held at Springfield May 12. This means that the Coles county delegates will go to the state convention uninstructed, with one great purpose in view, to be the first to get good seats in the hand wagon.

The Coles county republicans are for the attorney general, while the hitherto defeated Warner men are chalking over the victory they have gained through their control of the county machine.

The delegates from Coles county to the county senatorial, congressional and state conventions will be selected at a primary election to be held throughout the county May 10. There will be no opportunity for the Hamlin people to round up the state delegates and obtain instructions and the promises to drop into the old structure between the Snugglers and Sheriff Hahn. It will be a merry one.

Coles county will send twelve delegates to the state convention, 17 to the congressional convention and 24 to the senatorial convention. Of these Matteson will be represented by four to the state, four to the congressional, eight to the senatorial and 21 to the county conventions.

The basis of representation is one delegate in the county convention for every fifteen cast for the head of the republican ticket at the preceding general election.

The central committee choose the Mattoon Gazette as the county official organ—Mattoon Star.

## ALSCHULER IS MENTIONED

Suggested That We Will Be Democratic Candidate For Vice-President.

Latest developments in democratic national politics indicate that Chicago is most likely to furnish the next vice-president. Attorney Samuel Alschuler is the man upon whom both the Parker and Hearst democrats reply to unite the factions of the opposing forces.

Alschuler has carefully avoided any connection with the Harrison-Hopkins row and his influence with organized labor is sufficiently strong to prevent any defection of the Hearst forces of the state after the convention.

Alschuler, as the gubernatorial candidate in 1900, ran far ahead of the Bryan ticket, and his popularity is conceded by the republican politicians while Major Harrison and Congressman Williams have been mentioned as possible vice presidential timber.

Alschuler, it is believed, would be a satisfactory candidate, who is even favored Judge Parker's friends.

## A Card.

I desire to call the attention of my many patients and any other sufferers who may want to consult me that I will be at Decatur Tuesday, April 28, for 10 years now in your city I have always enjoyed a liberal practice. My sole effort has been to relieve suffering humanity and I must say I have been unusually successful. Many times during my visits here different so-called specialists have tried to share my practice but they have failed. They would advertise to make regular visits, or locate permanently, throw out all manner of catch penny schemes to get business, get what money they could and leave for the next field. I hope the action of the friends and feather have not caused any one to choose him with them. I have treated hundreds of cases since I began here and can refer to any of them as to what I did for them. If you want proof of what I say call upon me and I will furnish list.

Respectfully,  
J. S. Appleman, M. D.

## HAVE AN ATTORNEY.

The Fraternal Army of Loyal Americans to Homes to Continue.

Dr. J. M. Blythe wrote to Insurance Superintendent Vredenburgh a few days ago asking whether or not the Fraternal Army of Loyal Americans could not retain their organization even though the charges against the head officers were found to be true and he received a letter yesterday stating that Hon. Clinton L. Conkling had been engaged by the policy holders to look after their interests and it is hoped that the continuation of the order will be possible.

## COUNTY COURT.

In the county court Monday, Judge Smith appointed Charles Wykoff, guardian of Calie Wykoff, minor. The guardian gave bond in the sum of \$200.

Judge Smith Monday appointed George Cribb administrator with the full annexes of the late Mary Cribb, the executor named having relinquished the right to serve. The administrator gave bond in the sum of \$100.

The will of the late Peter Peter Peacock was filed for probate in the county court Monday and Judge Smith set May 14 as the date for the hearing.

## Deeds Recorded.

Frank M. Gaddis to Wesley G. Gaddis, lot 2 in block 2 of North addition to Decatur; \$1,000.

Judge Smith Monday appointed George Cribb administrator with the full annexes of the late Mary Cribb, the executor named having relinquished the right to serve. The administrator gave bond in the sum of \$100.

Master McDonald's master's dead to lot 16 and the south half of lot 13 and all of lot 15 all in block 6 of South addition to Decatur; \$2925.

## HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS

Will Meet Today to Organize for Year's Work.

Harry Aldridge, the newly elected highway commissioner, has taken his oath of office and is now serving as commissioner. The first meeting of the commission will be held next Tuesday at which time the members will organize. Following the custom Joshua Hubbard, the oldest member, will be elected treasurer and George Tuttle will be elected president.

Candidates are in Cook. The candidates are in Cook county and a few more important coun-

ties to be heard from Fayette.

Subscribe for The Herald.

## THE MARKETS

## FINLEY BARRELL LETTER.

By Tyler, Harney & Co., 114 East Williamson St., Bath 'Phones 362.

Chicago, April 11—WHEAT—Wheat for the active futures closed a little higher than the Saturday close; but the market has kept within narrow limits and outside markets have not done as well as this. The approach of the government April report has kept the trade nervous. The weather this morning was much improved in the northwest and the appearance of warmer and clear weather kept the market somewhat relatively weak. Cables followed the Saturday report here. World's shipments were large, 11,000,000 and on passage increased 1,120,000 bush. Clearances were 289,000. The seaboard reported 12 loads. Small sales of No. 1 northern were made here at 4¢ under May. Visible decreased 547,000. Crowd here awaiting the government report.

CORN—There has been rather indifferent corn market with prices low early; but firmer later on support from Armour. The fluctuations have not been wide. Early the market was a very small one. In the last hour there was some selling by Frazier, Patterson and Valentine. But Valentine bid Frazier 52¢ for any part of a million May and got none. He took such May and 50¢ as the group chose to sell him. Prices early were 4¢ to 14¢ lower, but most of it was recovered. Cash corn was off some with the futures. Receipts 131 cars with 23 contract. Private houses turned out 51 cars No. 2. The visible decreased 80,000. The stock here increased 127,000 bush. in store and increased 308,000 bush. afloat. World's shipments 2,634,000 bush. on passage decreased 377,000. Corn, yellow, 42 to 43; Corn, white, 42 to 43; Wheat, 38 to 39; Oats, 50 to 51; Barley, 42 to 43; Rye, 42 to 43.

GRAIN—Hens, 10¢; Pigeons, 10¢; Stars, 10¢; Rosters, 10¢; Ducks, 10¢; Geese, 10¢; Eggs, 14¢.

DECATUR MARKETS, Poultry, Live Weight.

Hens, 10¢; Pigeons, 10¢; Stars, 10¢; Rosters, 10¢; Ducks, 10¢; Geese, 10¢; Eggs, 14¢.

BUTCHER STOCK—Hogs per 100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.00; Calves, 4.00 to 4.50; Shipping cattle, 4.00 to 4.50; Cows, 3.00 to 3.25; Heifers, 3.00 to 3.25; Butcher steers, 3.50 to 4.00; Sheep, 8.00 to 8.50; Lambs, 4.00 to 4.50.

Paid by Grocers to Farmers.

Corn, yellow, 2¢; Corn, white, 2¢; Wheat, 2¢; Oats, 2¢; Barley, 2¢; Rye, 2¢; Country butter, 2¢; Lard, 2¢; Country eggs, 14¢; Potatoes, 1¢.

FEED—Wholesale Prices.

Timothy hay, per ton \$12.00 to \$14.00; Oats straw per ton, 5.00 to 6.00.

Retail Prices.

Straw, per bushel, 80 to 90; Timothy per cwt., 70; Oats per bushel, 45; Corn, 50.

FRUITS—WHOLESALE.

Oranges, California, navels, size 126-216, per box, \$2.25.

Oranges, California, navels, size 126-216, per box, 2.00.

Bananas, per bunch, 3¢ to 3.5¢.

Lemons, California, 300 size, 3.75.

Cabbage, per pound, 7¢.

Apples, New York per bbl., \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Onions, per bushel, 1.10.

Spanish onions, crate, 1.10.

Seed potatoes, Triumphs, bu., 1.50.

Seed potatoes, Early Ohio, per bushel, 1.50.

Seed potatoes, Rose, bu., 1.50.

Sweet potatoes, bbl., 1.50.

Irish potatoes, bushel, 1.50.

Strawberries, La., 24 pint case, \$1.75.

Strawberries, Texas, 24 qt. case, \$3.00.

PEAS—Wholesale Prices.

Timothy hay, per ton \$12.00 to \$14.00.

Oats straw per ton, 5.00 to 6.00.

Retail Prices.

Straw, per bushel, 80 to 90; Timothy per cwt., 70; Oats per bushel, 45; Corn, 50.

CHILDE TELLS TALE

Of Being Beaten by Mrs. Andrews and Court Then Continues the Case for Few Days.

COLORED PEOPLE INTERESTED

Chances are Little One Will be Sent to Some Institution.

CORN INSPECTION.

Of the 121 cars of corn here 1 grades 2 yellow; 3 No. 2 white; 19 No. 2; 17 No. 3 yellow; 17 No. 3 white; 48 No. 3; 13 No. 4; 12 no grade.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, April 11—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 to \$1.03; No. 3 red, 65 to \$1.01; No. 4, 62 to 95; No. 3 hard, 85 to 95; No. 5, 95; July opened, 85 to 86; highest, 87 to 88; lowest, 86; closing, 86 to 88.

No. 2, 2 white, 45 to 49; No. 3, 48 to 52; No. 4, 52 to 56; No. 5, 56 to 60; No. 6, 58 to 62; No. 7, 62 to 66; No. 8, 66 to 70; No. 9, 70 to 74; No. 10, 74 to 78; No. 11, 78 to 82; No. 12, 82 to 86; No. 13, 86 to 90; No. 14, 90 to 94; No. 15, 94 to 98; No. 16, 98 to 102; No. 17, 102 to 106; No. 18, 106 to 110; No. 19, 110 to 114; No. 20, 114 to 118; No. 21, 118 to 122; No. 22, 122 to 126; No. 23, 126 to 130; No. 24, 130 to 134; No. 25, 134 to 138; No. 26, 138 to 142; No. 27, 142 to 146; No. 28, 146 to 150; No. 29, 150 to 154; No. 30, 154 to 158; No. 31, 158 to 162; No. 32, 162 to 166; No. 33, 166 to 170; No. 34, 170 to 174; No. 35, 174 to 178; No. 36, 178 to 182; No. 37, 182 to 186; No. 38, 186 to 190; No. 39, 190 to 194; No. 40, 194 to 198; No. 41, 198 to 202; No. 42, 202 to 206; No. 43, 206 to 210; No. 44, 210 to 214; No. 45, 214 to 218; No. 46, 218 to 222; No. 47, 222 to 226; No. 48, 226 to 230; No. 49, 230 to 234; No. 50, 234 to 238; No. 51, 238 to 242; No. 52, 242 to 246; No. 53, 246 to 250; No. 54, 250 to 254; No. 55, 254 to 258; No. 56, 258 to 262; No. 57, 262 to 266; No. 58, 266 to 270; No. 59, 270 to 274; No. 60, 274 to 278; No. 61, 278 to 282; No. 62, 282 to 286; No. 63, 286 to 290; No. 64, 290 to 294; No. 65, 294 to 298; No. 66, 298 to 302; No. 67, 302 to 306; No. 68, 306 to 310; No. 69, 310 to 314; No. 70, 314 to 318; No. 71, 318 to 322; No. 72, 322 to 326; No. 73, 326 to 330; No. 74, 330 to 334; No. 75, 334 to 338; No. 76, 338 to 342; No. 77, 342 to 346; No. 78, 346 to 350; No. 79, 350 to 354; No. 80, 354 to 358; No. 81, 358 to 362; No. 82, 362 to 366; No. 83, 366 to 370; No. 84, 370 to 374; No. 85, 374 to 378; No. 86, 378 to 382; No. 87, 382 to 386; No. 88, 386 to 390; No. 89, 390 to 394; No. 90, 394 to 398; No. 91, 398 to 402; No. 92, 402 to 406; No. 93, 406 to 410; No. 94, 410 to 414; No. 95, 414 to 418; No. 96, 418 to 422; No. 97, 422 to 426; No. 98, 426 to 430; No. 99, 430 to 434; No. 100, 434 to 438; No. 101, 438 to 442; No. 102, 442 to 446; No. 103, 446 to 450; No. 104, 450 to 454; No. 105, 454 to 458; No. 106, 458 to 462; No. 107, 462 to 466; No. 108, 466 to 470; No. 109, 470 to 474; No. 110, 474 to 478; No. 111, 478 to 482; No. 112, 482 to 486; No. 113, 486 to 490; No. 114, 490 to 494; No. 115, 494 to 498; No. 116, 498 to 502; No. 117, 502 to 506; No. 118, 506 to 510; No. 119, 510 to 514; No. 120, 514 to 518; No. 121, 518 to 522; No. 122, 522 to 526; No. 123, 526 to 530; No. 124, 530 to 534; No. 125, 534 to 538; No. 126, 538 to 542; No. 127, 542 to 546; No. 128, 546 to 550; No. 129, 550 to 554; No. 130, 554 to 558; No. 131, 558 to 562; No. 132, 562 to 566; No. 133, 566 to 570; No. 134, 570 to 574; No. 135, 574 to 578; No. 136, 578 to 582; No. 137, 582 to 586; No. 138, 586 to 590; No. 139, 590 to 594; No. 140, 594 to 598; No.